Historic, archived document

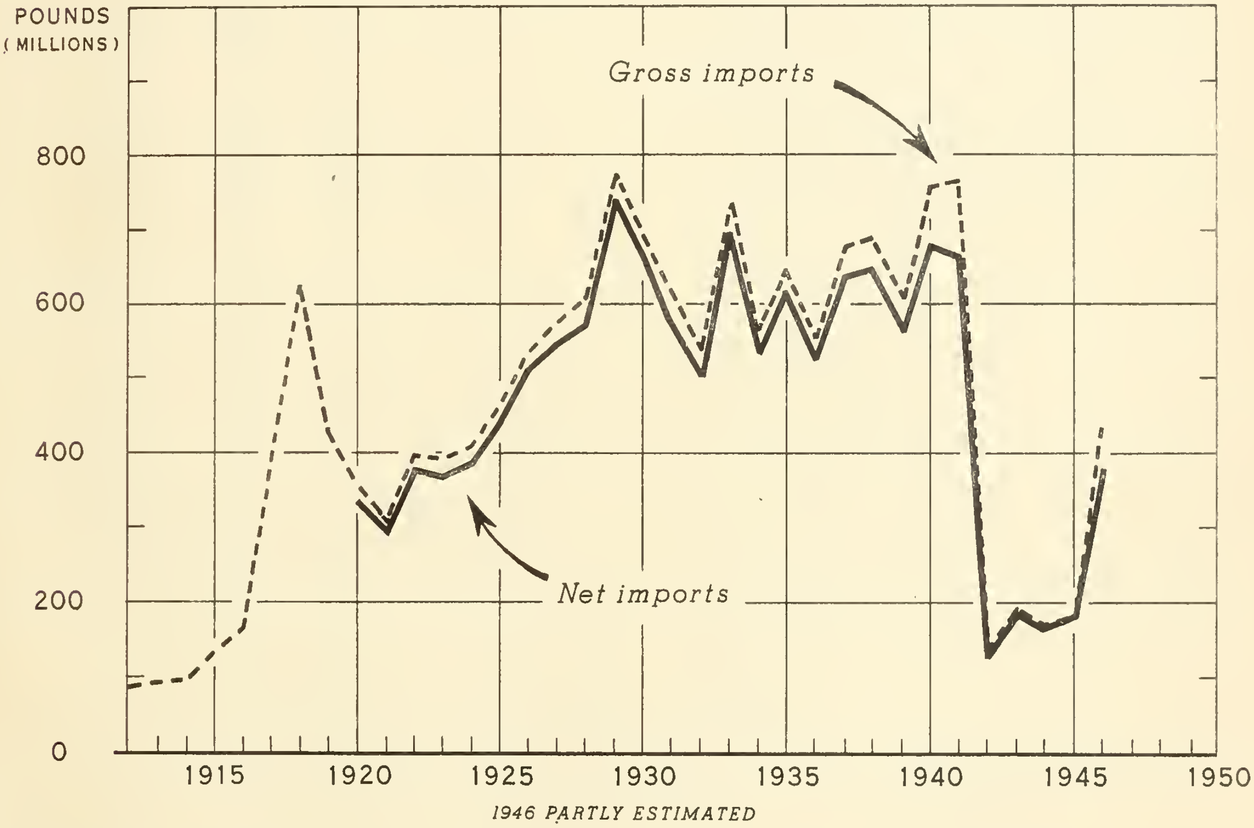
Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS - 113 BAE NOVEMBER 1946

IMPORTS OF COCONUT OIL AND COPRA IN TERMS OF OIL, UNITED STATES, 1912-46



1946 PARTLY ESTIMATED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46223 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Net imports of copra and coconut oil into the United States in 1946 probably will total 350 to 400 million pounds, in terms of oil, more than twice the wartime average. In 1947 net imports are likely to reach the prewar level of more than 600 million pounds.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, October 1944 and 1945, August-October 1946

PRICES

Item	October 1944	October 1945	1946		
			August	September	October
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	41.5	41.5	69.7	75.8	82.7
Butter, 92-score, New York	42.2	42.2	70.4	77.1	83.9
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	25.5	20.0	24.7
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, N. Y.	17.8	17.8	19.5	---	1/ 36.1
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	12.8	31.4	17.3	26.6
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	13.8	32.8	18.3	27.6
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.6	35.7	21.5	36.5
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	---	13.0	21.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	2/ 17.8	10.5	---
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	17.6	9.9	17.5
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	18.9
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., New York	16.5	16.6	---	---	22.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	3/ 15.6	3/ 12.5	19.0
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.3	14.3	---	14.5	20.2
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	19.2
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.5	16.5	---	---	---
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	13.7	11.8	18.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.2	15.4	20.0	4/ 15.5	21.2
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	11.1	11.1	12.0	12.0	12.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 5/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y.	---	---	77.5	66.9	76.9
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	60.7	60.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
Olive-oil foots, imported, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	---	18.0	18.0	18.0
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 5/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Rapeseed oil, refined, denatured, bulk, N. Y.	11.5	6/ 11.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tallow, inedible, prime, carlots, Chicago	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	10.2
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	10.0
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	---
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.3	14.3	15.6	16.6	17.6
Linseed oil, raw, nonreturnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.5	15.5	16.8	17.8	22.1
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	20.3	24.4	26.0	26.0	26.0
Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	14.8	17.4	20.0
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	---	19.5	19.5
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.7	17.9	---	26.4	26.4
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	30.6	35.4	35.2	35.2	41.7
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9
Degras, common, barrels, N. Y.	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Neat's-foot oil, pure, carlots, barrels, N. Y.	18.2	15.8	22.0	22.0	22.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, tanks, N. Y.	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	142	142	244	218	263
Seven domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100), butter excl.	150	150	264	175	249
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	140	140	240	215	260
Seven domestic fats and oils, butter excluded (.79*)	146	146	256	170	241
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	148	148	229	216	255
All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) (.82*)	155	155	207	170	223
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	139	139	246	233	272
Marine animal oils (.77*)	169	171	171	171	178
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	160	160	188	165	225
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	177	177	183	181	200
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	139	139	236	257	281
Butter, seasonally adjusted (.67*)	134	134	243	251	272
Lard (.78*)	135	135	322	179	271
Other food fats (.84*)	168	168	200	168	224
All food fats (.71*)	145	145	244	227	269
Soap fats (.80*)	150	150	154	150	164
Drying oils (.85*)	175	174	185	193	229
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	154	154	163	180	196
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	160	160	166	168	193

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No.737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940. 1/ October 28. 2/ Loose, N. Y. 3/ Southwest mills. 4/ Fully refined, winterized. 5/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 6/ New Orleans. *Multiply by this factor to convert current index number (1935-39 = 100) to old basis (1924-29 = 100).

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, November 14, 1946

Contents

	Page
Outlook	3
Recent Developments	6
Copra and Coconut Oil Imports, 1912-1946 .	10

OUTLOOK

After rising to a record level of over 50 cents a pound in mid-October Chicago wholesale lard prices dropped to around 40 cents in early November. Further declines are likely as hog slaughter and lard production approach seasonal highs in December-January.

The general level of prices of domestic fats and oils in early November was triple prewar and about one-fifth higher than the previous peak reached in November 1919.

Mill prices of crude edible oils in early November apparently had stabilized at a 23-26 cent level. A further rise in edible-oil prices is possible.

Linseed-oil and flaxseed prices have reached unprecedented levels as a result of increased consumption of linseed oil in the third quarter when paints were quota-free, some speculation in domestic flaxseed, and absence of large arrivals of oil or seed at eastern seaboard markets. The arrival of some 70 million pounds of linseed oil from Argentina during the next two or three months will be a stabilizing factor.

Prices of inedible tallow and greases moved up to around 20 cents following decontrol. Prices of coconut oil also advanced sharply. Soap fats generally are in a strong price position for the near future, as shown by factory and warehouse stocks October 1, which were nearly 400 million pounds or 51 percent below the prewar average. Output of tallow and greases is expected to be large this winter, but production of greases will drop by late spring as a result of the sharp cut in the size of the 1946 fall pig crop.

During the next few years, prices of fats and oils are likely to average materially higher than before the war, although below present abnormally high levels. World export supplies of fats available to North America and Europe -- particularly of palm oil, soybeans, and whale oil -- will not return to prewar levels before 1948 at the earliest. Moreover, animal-fat production in Europe will be subnormal for several years and world populations and demands are increasing.

Output of fats and oils in the United States in the year beginning October 1946 will be the smallest since 1939. Production from domestic materials is forecast at 8.7 billion pounds, about equal to the average for the 1937-41 crop years but 2.5 billion pounds less than the peak production of 11.2 billion pounds in 1943-44. Major reductions since that year have occurred in output of lard, butter, tallow, grease, linseed oil, and cottonseed oil (table 12). However, increased production in most, if not all, of these items is likely in the 1947-48 crop year as a result of the high prices likely to prevail during the coming winter and early spring.

Table 2.-Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils, October 1, 1932-46, and production from domestic materials, year beginning October, 1937-46

Year	Butter 1/	Lard 2/	Edible vegetable oils and beef fats 3/	Soap fats 4/	Other industrial fats and oils 5/	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Factory and warehouse stocks, October 1					
Average:						
1932-36	129	108	627	742	195	1,800
1937-41	163	140	589	860	258	2,011
1942	124	61	472	759	392	1,807
1943	232	194	508	615	341	1,891
1944	140	519	529	675	471	2,334
1945	190	75	568	522	296	1,650
1946 6/	76	28	492	423	190	1,209
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Percentage change, 1946 from 1937-41 average	-53	-80	-16	-51	-26	-40
	Production from domestic materials, year beginning October					
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1937-41	2,220	2,121	2,447	1,523	384	8,695
1942	2,072	2,834	3,260	1,806	752	10,726
1943	1,843	3,421	2,966	2,101	836	11,168
1944	1,749	2,206	3,162	1,964	460	9,546
1945 6/	1,450	2,140	2,821	1,869	606	8,886
1946 7/	1,550	2,050	2,800	1,840	490	8,730
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Percentage change, 1946 from 1937-41 average	- -30	- 3	+14	+21	+28	---

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Total computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Cold-storage stocks. 2/ Cold-storage stocks, 1932-40; factory and warehouse stocks, 1941-46. 3/ Production includes corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and edible olive oils, edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil; stocks also include sunflower, teaseed, and sesame oils. 4/ Production includes inedible tallow and greases, excluding wool grease ; and fish and marine mammal oils(excluding cod and fish-liver oils); stocks also include coconut, palm, and palm-kernel oils. 5/ Production includes linseed oil (from domestic flaxseed only), tung oil, cod and fish-liver oils, neat's-foot oil, wool grease, inedible oilve oil, olive-oil "foots", and "other vegetable oils"; stocks also include oiticica, castor, perilla, and rapeseed oils. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Forecast.

Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils on October 1 totaled 1,209 million pounds, 441 million pounds less than a year earlier and 697 million pounds below the 1932-41 average. Stocks probably will increase more than seasonally this winter, since many dealers and users will rebuild depleted inventories. A substantial quantity of fats probably will move into unreported inventories such as wholesalers' and retailers' floor stocks. Inventory accumulation will accentuate the upward pressure on prices. This accumulation is in sharp contrast with the last two years when substantial withdrawals from stocks occurred.

Consumption of fats and oils in the United States may increase only slightly in the year beginning October 1946, despite the prospect for some increase in imports. Civilian consumption of fats per person in 1945-46 was the lowest since the depression year 1933. A moderate increase in butter consumption is likely, but civilian supplies of other food fats may be reduced. Soap manufacture may be somewhat larger in 1946-47 than in 1945-46, with improvement resulting principally from the greater availability of coconut oil. Increases in other industrial uses of oils and fats will depend mainly on the volume of imports of linseed and tung oils, castor beans, and other industrial oils.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Soap, Paint, and All Fats and Oils Freed From Price Controls

Copra and fats and oils still subject to price controls were released October 29, by Amendment 72 to Supplementary Order 132. The principal items affected were inedible tallow, greases, fish oils, linseed oil, other drying oils, coconut oil, and palm oil. Price ceilings on soap and paint were terminated November 10, when President Truman announced the end of all ceilings except those on rents, sugar, and rice.

Price ceilings for manufacturers' sales of paint and varnish had been increased 31 cents to $1.30 per gallon November 5, by Amendment 99 to Order No. A-1 to MPR 188. This action had been taken to offset the increase in the price of linseed oil since decontrol of fat-and-oil prices.

Exemption of fats and oils from price ceilings began October 15, when lard and edible tallow were released. Controls were terminated October 17 on cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils, as well as on soybeans, flaxseed, and edible vegetable-oil products. War Food Orders limiting uses and inventorie of fats and oils were removed October 19. The set-aside order, WFO 75-3, requiring lard to be reserved for purchase by Government agencies, had been suspended with respect to lard requirements on July 1, and was terminated October 18. On October 24, price ceilings on olive oil, castor beans, castor oil (except dehydrated) and several minor oils were removed.

Restrictions on imports and exports are the only controls left on fats and oils. Licenses are required to import or export most fats, oils, and oilseeds.

Domestic Fat-and-Oil Price Index at 297 in Early November; Oilseed Prices Up Sharply

The index number of wholesale prices of 8 domestic fats and oils on November 7 was 297 percent of the 1935-39 average compared with 294 percent October 24, 236 percent in early October, and 160 percent last June before the temporary lapse of price ceilings. The peak in the index following World War I was 244 percent in November 1919.

Prices of inedible oils and fats rose precipitately after decontrol October 29. November 7 prices compared with those before decontrol were as follows: Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago, 19.8 cents per pound, up 130 percent; linseed oil, Minneapolis, 34 cents per pound, up 93 percent; sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast, 23.5 cents per pound, up 164 percent; coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, 24.0 cents per pound (including the 3-cent processing tax), up 116 percent.

Lard was 38 cents per pound on the Chicago Board of Trade November 7, slightly lower than two weeks earlier. In other types of trading, however, lard has sold for 50 to 55 cents per pound October 24, but subsequently declined to around 40 cents per pound by November 7, reflecting a high rate of hog slaughte

Prices of butter and edible vegetable oils, except olive oil, were not greatly different November 7, from those of two weeks earlier.

Flaxseed prices in early November rose to $7.25 per bushel, Minneapolis, about 80 percent above the October ceiling of $4.00. Soybean prices advanced to about $3.25 per bushel, country track, compared with the former ceiling of $2.25. Cottonseed prices also were materially above the mid-October average of $66 per ton to farmers. Prices paid for farmers' stock peanuts rose to 10 to 11 cents per pound, reflecting in part an increase in the value of peanuts for crushing above the support of 8.6 cents per pound.

Table 3.- Wholesale prices per pound of leading fats and oils, November 7, 1946 with comparisons

Item	June 30, 1946	Oct. 24 1946	Nov. 7 1946
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92 score, New York	52.2	84.5	80.4
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	14.0	40.0	1/38.0
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	25.0	2/27.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, S.E. mills	12.8	3/25.0	26.0
Peanut oil, crude, S.E. mills	13.0	26.0	26.0
Soybean oil, crude, Midwest mills	11.8	22.0	23.5
Corn oil, crude, Midwest mills	12.8	25.0	26.0
Olive oil, imported, N.Y.	----	66.9	4/128.0
Tallow, inedible, prime, Chicago	8.6	8.6	19.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	23.5
Coconut oil, Manila crude, in store, sellers tanks, Pacific Coast 5/	11.1	11.1	6/24.0
Linseed oil, tanks, Minneapolis	14.3	17.6	34.0
Tung oil, returnable drums, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, barrels, N. Y.	14.8	20.0	6/34.5

Compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce; Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The Natic al Provisioner; and reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1/ Packaged. 2/ November 6. 3/ Southwest mills. 4/ Asked. 5/ 3-cent processing tax added to original quotation. 6/ Tank cars.

Joint Purchasing of Fats and Oils To Be Discontinued with Expiration of Present Agreements

The International Emergency Food Council announced November 14 that upon the expiration of present international agreements for the purchase of fats, oils, and oilseeds, buying and selling countries will not be requested to continue the wartim policy initiated by the Combined Food Board in September 1942 and continued with some modifications by IEFC. This policy was for the United States to be the sole purchaser of oilseeds, fats, and oils in the Western Hemisphere (except for animal fats in Argentina), the French Pacific Islands, and certain limited areas in Africa and for the United Kingdom to be the sole purchaser elsewhere. The oils and fats procured by these two countries were then divided among the United Nations in acco dance with Combined Food Board allocations.

It is now contemplated that buying and selling countries will make any arrar ments which are mutually satisfactory for the purchase and sale of fats and oils in amounts consistent with IEFC allocation recommendations. Import permits will still be required for importation of fats and oils in the United States. These permits will be issued in line with IEFC allocations and in such a way as to maintain the same percentage distribution among importers as has prevailed during the war period

Soybean Crop Prospects Improved; Cottonseed Estimate Reduced

Soybean production in 1946 was estimated in November at 191.9 million bushels, 8.5 million bushels more than was indicated a month earlier. With most of the crop harvested during October, yields per acre in Illinois and the West North Central States proved to be higher than had been expected. The national average yield this year, now estimated at 20.3 bushels per harvested acre, is the highest for any year of record except 1938 and 1939.

The estimate of 1946 cotton production was reduced, on the basis of November 1 reports, to 8,487,000 bales, about 3 percent less than indicated October 1. With an average ratio this year between production of cotton lint and production of cottonseed, output of cottonseed would be 3,455,000 tons, 6 percent smaller than last year and the smallest since 1921.

The November estimate of 1946 peanut production is 2,061 million pounds picked and threshed, only 3 million pounds below the October indication and virtually the same as the 1945 crop. Estimated flaxseed production remains at 23.7 million bushels, 13 million bushels below the 1945 output.

1947 Acreage Goals Announced

Acreage goals for oilcrops to be harvested in 1947, announced November 11, called for substantial increases in soybean, flaxseed, and cotton acreages but for a decrease in peanut acreage. The goal for flaxseed, 5.0 million planted acres, is 85 percent above the 1946 acreage and is second only to the 6.3 million acres planted for the 1943 crop. The 1947 soybean goal is 11.3 million acres harvested for beans, 19 percent above 1946 and 4 percent over the 1945 peak. The cotton acreage goal is 26 percent over 1946 or 23 million acres. Such an acreage, however, would still be substantially less than before the war.

A reduction of 13 percent from 1946 is recommended in the acreage of peanuts picked and threshed. The acreage called for is 2.75 million, 51 percent above the prewar level.

Table 4.-1947 goals for oilseeds, with comparative data

Commodity	Acreage 1/ 1937-41 average	Acreage 1/ 1946 preliminary	Acreage 1/ 1947 goal	Unit	Production 1937-41 average	Production 1946 preliminary	Production 1947 based on goal 2/
	1000 acres	1000 acres	1000 acres				
Soybeans	4,121	9,477	11,300	Mil. bu.	76.5	191.9	210.2
Flaxseed	2,307	2,708	5,000	" "	19.6	23.7	42.5
Cottonseed	24,358	18,316	23,000	1000 tons	5,500	3,455	
Peanuts	1,818	3,146	2,750	Mil. lb.	1,392	2,061	1,768

1/ Soybeans, acreage harvested for beans; flaxseed, planted acreage; cottonseed, acreage in cultivation July 1; peanuts, acreage picked and threshed.
2/ Goal acreage times 1942-46 average yield per acre.

U.S. IMPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL, 1912-46

Exports of copra from the Philippines to all countries in the first 10 months of 1946 totaled 424,000 long tons, equivalent to 598 million pounds of coconut oil. Only 6,000 long tons of copra were exported from the Philippines in 1945.

Latest suggested allocations for 1946 assign over 500,000 long tons of Philippine copra, equivalent to more than 700 million pounds of coconut oil, for export to all countries. About 45 percent of hte 1946 total is allotted to countries other than the United States. This would leave the United States about 55 percent of the total, equivalent to roughly 400 million pounds of coconut oil. However, because of delays in shipment and time consumed in transit, net arrivals in the United States probably will not exceed 350 million pounds (oil equivalent) by the end of the year. In addition to Philippine copra, the United States imported about 32 million pounds of coconut oil and copra, in terms of oil, from non-Philippine sources in the early months of 1946. Most of this represented shipments made under 1945 allocations.

Table 5.-Coconut oil and copra in terms of oil: Exports from the Philippine Islands and imports into the United States January-October 1946

Month	Exports from the Philippine Islands	Imports into the United States		Exports and reexports from the United States	Net imports into the United States
		From the Philippines	From other sources		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
January	11.8	1.3	13.3	.1	14.5
February	16.5	11.7	8.5	.1	20.2
March	18.8	13.1	1.7	.1	14.7
April	33.9	22.3	7.0	1/	29.3
May	39.7	22.8	.1	19.7	3.2
June	69.8	43.0	.1	21.2	21.9
July	73.1	54.0	---	1.9	52.1
August	73.9	46.6	.9	3.1	44.4
September	94.2	43.7	.1	2.7	41.1
Total, 9 months	431.7	258.4	31.8	48.9	241.3
October	2/166.5				

Compiled from records of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and reports of Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Imports of copra and coconut oil into the United States increased rapidly during World War I because of strong demand for oils and fats (table 7). A peak was reached in 1918 when gross imports of copra and coconut oil totaled 6[illegible]7 million pounds, in terms of oil. After allowing for a small export and reexport trade in copra and coconut oil to neighboring countries, net imports of copra and coconut oil into the United States, in terms of oil, averaged 457 million ponnds annually in the 1920's and 595 million pounds annually in the 1930's. In 1940 and 1941, with industrial activity in the United States rising to new heights, gross imports of copra and coconut oil reached a peak in both years only slightly below the 1929 record high of 772 million pounds. Exports and reexports were unusually large in both years, however, reflecting rerouting of shipments because of wartime shipping dislocations and exceptionally strong demand in Canada, Mexico, and other Latin American countries. Net imports in 1940 and 1941 were still unusually large, but were 65 million pounds below the 1929 record of 738 million pounds.

Imports of coconut oil from non-Philippine sources were very small after an import duty of 2 cents per pound became effective September 22, 1922. However, after the Philippines were occupied by the Japanese during the recent war, the United States imported substantial quantities of coconut oil from Ceylon. Imports of non-Philippine coconut oil are again very small in 1946.

Imports of copra from non-Philippine sources were substantial until 1934, but declined sharply after excise taxes on the first processing of coconut oil became effective May 10 of that year. The tax rate on coconut oil from nonPhilippine copra was 5 cents per pound, while the rate on oil from Philippine copra was 3 cents per pound. With the loss of the Philippines as a source of supply in early 1942, imports of non-Philippine copra were greatly increased, particularly from Ceylon and the South Sea Islands. Since April 1946 these imports have been negligible.

A large volume of Philippine coconut oil was imported before the war, averaging 324 million pounds annually in 1930-39. Imports of Philippine copra during the same period averaged 237 million pounds annually, in terms of oil. All Philippine copra processing mills except one were destroyed or badly damaged during the war; and in 1946 Philippine exports were almost entirely in the form of copra. Several mills are now operating at part of their prewar capacity, and additional rebuilding is being done, but crushing capacity in 1947 is expected to be little more than enough to produce coconut oil for Philippine consumption.

Provisions of the Philippine Trade Act discourage expansion of capacity to produce a surplus of coconut oil for export to the United States. From 1947 through 1954, the duty-free quota for Philippine coconut oil imported into the United States will be 200,000 long tons (448 million pounds) a year. Beginning in 1955, the duty-free quota will be lowered 10,000 long tons each year until all oil imported from the Philippines is on a duty-paid basis. There is no duty on copra. The volume of copra to be crushed in the United States in 1947 is expected to be far above any previous year--approaching 500,000 short tons compared with 275,000 short tons in 1940, the peak for recent years. However, little coconut oil, as such, will be imported next year. Copra crushings in September, 1946 amounted to 37,510 short tons, equivalent to about 450,000 short tons a year.

Before the war, 32 percent of the coconut oil consumed in the United States was used in edible products, counting "unreported disappearance" as going into edible use. In 1937-41, the annual average use in margarine was 51 million pounds; in shortening, 20 million pounds; and in other edible products, mainly bakery goods and confectionery, 121 million pounds. Soap manufacture was the principal outlet for coconut oil, accounting for an average of 373 million pounds annually, 62 percent of total utilization. In addition, most of the refining residue (foots), which amounted to 33 million pounds a year, was used in soap.

Use of coconut oil in food products was prohibited after June 1942 to conserve the limited supply of lauric-acid oils for soap and glycerine production and for special war uses. Fat splitting (hydrolysis) of coconut oil into fatty acids and glycerine increased sharply during the war, accounting for 26 percent of total consumption of coconut oil in 1942-45 and continuing high in the first half of 1946. Coconut-oil fatty acids are used mainly in the manufacture of soap and synthetic detergents and also have found extensive use in war products. Direct use of coconut oil in soap manufacture continued to account for about 60 percent of total consumption of coconut oil during the war.

With the ending of restrictions on the use of coconut oil in mid-October this year, use in food products probably will be substantial. However, use of coconut oil in margarine was diminishing rapidly before the war, and may be small in coming years. Special uses in confectionery and bakery goods, in which the sharp melting-point of coconut oil slightly above room temperature is a definite advantage, are likely to constitute at least as large an outlet for coconut oil as they did before the war.

Table 6.- Coconut oil: Utilization by classes of products, 1932-46

Year	Oleomargarine	Shortening	Other edible products	Soap	Other industrial products	Loss including oil in foots 1/	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:							
1932-36	144.4	21.4	83.1	310.8	2.9	34.8	597.3
1937-41	50.7	19.8	121.5	373.0	6.4	32.5	603.9
1942	3.5	5.0	27.7	140.5	13.4	11.5	201.6
1943	---	2/	.5	142.3	43.2	9.6	195.6
1944	---	.1	.1	131.6	62.5	8.3	202.5
1945	---	.2	.2	59.4	90.2	8.8	158.7
1946							
Jan.-June	---	.1	.1	456.4	42.8	5.8	105.2

Compiled from reports of Bureau of Internal Revenue and Bureau of the Census. Data are for factory consumption, except that the difference between total disappearance and total factory consumption is included with "other edible products" until July 1942, and with "other industrial products" beginning July 1942.

1/ Estimated since June 1942 as the difference between use of crude oil in refining and production of refined oil.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 7.- Coconut oil and copra, in terms of oil: Imports from the Philippines and other sources; exports; reexports; and net imports, 1912-46

Year	Imports from Philippine Islands			Imports from other sources			Copra 1/ and coconut oil			
	Copra 1/	Cooonut oil	Total	Copra 1/	Coconut oil	Total	Total imports	Exports	Re-exports	Net imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1912	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85,886	N.A.	358	
1913	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	91,317	N.A.	281	
1914	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	95,861	N.A.	534	
1915	30,121	N.A.	N.A.	38,104	N.A.	N.A.	131,390	N.A.	841	
1916	34,905	30,831	65,736	65,121	33,518	98,639	164,375	N.A.	533	
1917	98,714	98,729	197,443	132,307	64,362	196,669	394,112	N.A.	4,325	
1918	80,611	245,402	326,013	190,698	110,687	301,385	627,398	N.A.	1,226	
1919	10,329	201,311	211,640	152,788	79,752	232,540	444,180	2/118,612	21,046	
1920	14,313	153,181	167,494	121,255	63,146	184,401	351,895	25,695	3,643	322,557
1921	52,162	163,966	216,128	67,110	25,751	92,861	308,989	7,498	4,321	297,170
1922	121,648	224,153	345,801	47,794	3,167	50,961	396,762	12,972	3,500	380,290
1923	163,735	180,700	344,435	46,039	1,182	47,221	391,656	16,562	6,144	368,950
1924	150,305	224,635	374,940	33,066	128	33,194	408,134	17,961	4,317	385,856
1925	178,957	232,499	411,456	50,411	675	51,086	462,542	17,901	4,283	440,358
1926	173,689	245,129	418,818	114,598	327	114,925	533,743	15,952	6,191	511,600
1927	215,075	293,370	508,445	69,052	38	69,090	577,535	20,418	8,899	548,218
1928	234,290	290,637	524,927	81,964	60	82,024	606,951	24,653	9,663	572,635
1929	195,423	411,936	607,359	164,264	43	164,307	771,666	29,532	4,295	737,839
1930	212,030	317,919	529,949	163,034	33	163,067	693,016	25,107	6,012	661,897
1931	168,507	325,175	493,682	119,999	5	120,004	613,686	18,266	18,021	577,399
1932	125,071	249,117	374,188	160,601	26	160,627	534,815	23,684	9,593	501,538
1933	278,566	316,078	594,644	137,783	25	137,808	732,452	26,221	9,028	697,203
1934	212,995	314,803	527,798	38,522	2	38,524	566,322	25,123	10,246	530,953
1935	277,872	353,396	631,268	8,233	10	8,243	639,511	12,328	9,884	617,299
1936	224,758	322,050	546,808	4,238	15	4,253	551,061	17,745	10,900	522,416
1937	296,857	337,325	634,182	41,925	51	41,976	676,158	9,023	32,133	635,002
1938	309,108	363,919	673,027	14,093	22	14,115	687,142	7,228	38,909	641,005
1939	262,402	336,783	599,185	8,532	13	8,545	607,730	26,038	17,065	564,627
1940	360,940	370,666	731,606	26,742	17	26,759	758,365	40,501	35,419	682,445
1941	309,838	405,136	714,974	49,046	197	49,243	764,217	53,945	45,890	664,382
1942	18,496	29,656	48,152	71,006	13,588	84,594	132,746	4,924	6,494	121,328
1943	---	---	---	149,444	42,966	192,410	192,410	82	3,144	189,184
1944 3/	---	---	---	119,461	51,751	171,212	171,212	74	4,778	166,360
1945 3/	6,875	---	6,875	142,203	33,971	176,174	183,049	104	---	182,945
1946										
Jan.-Sept. 3/	258,362	---	258,362	29,970	1,853	31,823	290,185	47,555	1,349	241,281

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. General imports are shown for all copra and for coconut oil from the Philippines, 1912-33; imports for consumption, 1934-46. For non-Philippine coconut oil, general imports, 1912-25 and imports for consumption, 1926-46. General imports of non-Philippine coconut oil were not reported separately after 1925.

1/ Oil equivalent of copra calculated as 63 percent of total weight of copra.
2/ Exports of coconut oil are for July 1-December 1. These were not reported separately before July 1, 1919.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 8. - Copra(actual weight): Imports, reexports, stocks December 31, and crushings, 1912-46

Year	Imports 1/	Reexports	Net imports	Factory and warehouse stocks, Dec. 31	Crushings
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1912 ...	62,168	2/	62,168	N. A.	N. A.
1913 ...	30,351	33	30,318	" "	" "
1914 ...	60,077	44	60,033	" "	" "
1915 ...	108,294	226	108,068	" "	" "
1916 ...	158,771	87	158,684	" "	" "
1917 ...	366,700	3,960	362,740	" "	" "
1918 ...	430,649	476	430,173	" "	" "
1919 ...	258,916	20,780	238,136	17,188	337,224
1920 ...	215,188	1,011	214,177	13,212	202,208
1921 ...	189,321	2,729	186,592	21,980	172,200
1922 ...	268,956	1,113	267,843	20,944	287,044
1923 ...	332,974	3,079	329,895	18,464	369,962
1924 ...	291,064	2,448	288,616	24,086	296,530
1925 ...	364,076	3,843	360,233	25,664	321,412
1926 ...	457,599	4,002	453,597	41,530	403.436
1927 ...	450,995	4,829	446,167	49,706	433,612
1928 ...	501,990	4,972	497,018	45,586	493,820
1929 ...	570,931	4,692	566,240	46,194	555,428
1930 ...	595,339	6,690	588,649	82,154	554,204
1931 ...	457,947	26,890	431,056	50,212	475,094
1932 ...	453,447	9,567	443,881	56,168	419,636
1933 ...	660,872	8,917	651,955	119,662	553,558
1934 ...	399,234	11,366	387,868	30,420	465,056
1935 ...	454,134	12,074	442,060	80,078	399,154
1936 ...	363,485	12,115	351,371	21,342	408,028
1937 ...	537,750	49,402	488,348	98,690	416,708
1938 ...	513,017	58,764	454,253	72,762	452,830
1939 ...	430,054	12,003	418,051	70,168	432,182
1940 ...	615,368	36,344	579,024	69,550	550,960
1941 ...	569,658	64,454	505,204	67,572	509,074
1942 ...	142,067	7,558	134,509	13,484	175,308
1943 ...	237,213	---	237,213	25,388	221,044
1944 3/..	189,620	---	189,620	4/ 19,178	4/ 198,782
1945 3/..	236,631	5/ ---3	236,628	4/ 12,830	4/ 237,204
1946-Jan: -Sept.3/	457,669	---	457,669	4/6/ 77,324	4/ 358,134

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ General imports, 1912-33; beginning 1934, imports for consumption.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Trade data preliminary.

4/ Includes coconuts and skins.

5/ Exports.

6/ September 30.

Table 9.-Coconut oil: Production, imports, exports, reexports, net imports, stocks December 31, and domestic disappearance, 1912-46

Year	Production from imported copra	Imports 1/	Exports	Reexports	Net imports or net exports (-)	Factory and warehouse stocks, Dec. 31	Apparent domestic disappearance
	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.
1912	N.A.	46,720	N.A.	358		N.A.	
1913	"	72,196	"	260		"	
1914	"	58,012	"	506		"	
1915	"	63,165	"	698		"	
1916	"	54,349	"	478		"	
1917	"	163,091	"	1,830		"	
1918	"	356,089	"	926		"	
1919	215,542	281,063	2/ 118,[illegible]12	7,955		135,953	
1920	131,218	216,327	25,695	3,006	187,626	113,995	340,802
1921	113,194	189,717	7,498	2,602	179,617	106,196	300,610
1922	185,526	227,320	12,972	2,799	211,549	121,192	382,079
1923	235,919	181,882	16,562	4,204	161,116	78,871	439,356
1924	191,357	224,763	17,961	2,774	204,028	65,522	408,734
1925	207,604	233,174	17,901	1,862	213,411	58,539	427,998
1926	260,712	245,456	15,952	3,670	225,834	100,124	444,961
1927	281,654	293,408	20,418	5,857	267,133	114,839	534,072
1928	311,181	290,697	24,653	6,531	259,513	117,003	568,530
1929	352,654	411,979	29,532	1,339	381,108	193,543	657,222
1930	352,727	317,952	25,107	1,797	291,048	182,243	655,075
1931	303,434	325,180	18,266	1,080	305,834	204,093	587,418
1932	264,079	249,143	23,684	3,566	221,893	136,194	553,871
1933	351,075	316,103	26,221	3,410	286,472	199,383	574,358
1934	297,277	314,805	25,123	3,086	286,596	189,227	594,029
1935	252,841	353,406	12,328	2,277	338,801	153,455	627,414
1936	258,383	322,065	17,745	3,268	301,052	75,873	637,017
1937	266,636	337,376	9,023	1,010	327,343	177,734	492,118
1938	286,850	363,941	7,228	1,888	354,825	216,570	602,839
1939	273,271	336,796	26,038	9,503	301,255	191,022	600,074
1940	347,191	370,683	40,501	12,522	317,660	258,045	597,828
1941	318,114	405,333	53,945	5,284	346,104	195,780	726,483
1942	111,051	43,244	4,924	1,733	36,587	141,795	201,623
1943	143,214	42,966	82	3,144	39,740	129,118	195,631
1944 3/	127,706	51,751	74	4,778	46,899	101,221	202,502
1945 3/	151,133	33,971	102	---	33,869	127,518	158,705
1946-							
Jan.-Sept. 3/	226,810	1,853	47,555	1,349	-47,051	4/117,188	190,089

Production, trade, and stocks from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Stocks and trade represent crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.94. Apparent domestic disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ Coconut oil from the Philippines--general imports, 1912-33; imports for consumption, 1934-46. Non-Philippine coconut oil--general imports, 1912-25; imports for consumption, 1926-46. General imports of non-Philippine coconut oil were not reported separately after 1925.

2/ July 1-December 31. Not reported separately before July 1, 1919.

3/ Trade data preliminary.

4/ September 30.

Table 10 .- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials in terms of oil, and fat-and-oil products, 1937-46

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1945	Jan.-Aug.		Average 1937-41	1945	Jan.-Aug.	
			1945	1946 2/			1945	1946 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	3.8	3.7	3/	1.0	9.5	4/41.4	4/29.8	4/18.4
Lard	3/	.2	.2	3/	272.7	563.8	466.8	395.2
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	3.8	.2	.2	3/
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.9	3/	---	---
Stearine, animal, edible	1.0	.2	.2	---	.3	3/	3/	3/
Tallow, edible	2.9	1.7	1.7	---	.2	3/	3/	3.7
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	5.8	2.1	1.0	289.4	605.4	496.8	417.3
Corn oil	14.2	3/	3/	---	.3	.2	.1	.3
Cottonseed oil	72.1	33.5	33.0	---	11.0	11.1	7.0	2.7
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	3/	3/	---	---	1.0	1.0	1.1
Olive oil, edible	48.5	9.0	8.7	2.8	---	.1	.1	3/
Peanut oil	16.1	---	---	.1	2.4	.4	.1	.2
Peanuts, shelled (39 percent)	---	19.6	19.6	3/	---	---	---	---
Sesame oil	9.9	---	---	3/	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	4.8	.3	3/	2.0	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	7.0	3/	---	---	10.5	40.5	28.4	60.9
Soybeans (15 percent)	---	---	---	---	30.9	62.2	38.3	8.5
Sunflower oil	.8	85.5	57.6	.5	5/	44.1	39.0	6.0
Teaseed oil	10.0	---	---	.1	---	---	---	---
Vegetable oils, shipments to U.S. territories	---	---	---	---	8.5	7.8	5.1	5.0
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	147.9	118.9	5.5	63.6	167.4	119.1	84.7
Soap fats and oils								
Fish oils	2.6	13.3	10.2	2.8	2.7	16.9	8.2	3.7
Greases	---	3/	3/	---	4.5	6.8	4.3	4.3
Marine mammal oils	25.4	2.1	1.6	.3	2.9	13.4	13.0	.2
Olive oil "foots"	20.2	---	---	---	---	.3	.1	3/
Olive oil, inedible	5.5	.1	.1	3/	---	3/	3/	3/
Palm oil	301.2	66.1	53.9	22.9	17.3	17.7	14.6	6.1
Tallow, inedible	7.7	32.0	31.6	2.6	1.5	6.2	4.4	4.9
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	113.6	97.4	28.6	28.9	61.3	44.5	19.2
Babassu oil	.4	3.8	2.7	2.3	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	48.9	46.3	33.5	23.1	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	362.8	34.0	30.7	1.9	33.4	.1	.1	46.2
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	149.1	114.0	244.6	27.8	---	---	---
Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 6/	1.2	.4	.3	.1	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	28.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	14.8	37.3	36.3	3/	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	2.4	5.9	3.9	4.9	---	---	---	---
Total lauric-acid oils	795.2	276.8	221.4	276.9	61.2	.1	.1	46.2
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (34 percent)	351.7	72.3	53.2	61.3	---	.2	3/	.3
Linseed oil	.1	79.0	29.8	36.8	3.3	31.9	6.4	26.2
Oiticica oil	16.0	21.6	15.1	14.6	---	---	---	---
Perilla oil	28.9	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Perilla seed (37 percent)	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	.3	.2	13.2	5.0	1.7	1.5	.6
Total, drying oils	497.6	173.2	98.3	125.9	8.3	33.8	7.9	27.1
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	.3	.2	1.7	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	1.7	1.1	3.5	1.0	1.3	.9	1.3
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	137.0	97.7	70.1	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils	46.7	22.3	14.9	18.5	---	3.7	3.0	6.8
Japan wax (tallow)	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Neat's-foot oil	---	.7	.6	.1	.6	.2	.1	.3
Rapeseed oil	10.3	17.7	17.7	1.3	---	.7	.5	1.5
Vegetable tallow	2.7	.3	.2	.5	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	1.3	.6	1.1	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats	---	1.3	1.1	.2	13.2	2.7	2.1	.4
Total, other industrial	163.9	182.6	134.1	97.0	14.8	8.6	6.6	10.3
Manufactured products (fat content)								
Margarine 7/	1.9	---	---	3/	1.3	64.5	44.9	25.1
Shortening	1.4	3/	3/	3/	8.0	20.6	15.9	14.5
Soap	2.8	1.6	.2	2.3	30.8	68.1	37.1	53.7
Total, manufactured products	6.1	1.6	.2	2.3	40.1	153.2	97.9	93.3
Grand total 8/	2,016.7	901.7	672.5	537.3	506.3	1,029.7	772.9	698.4

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, records of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following items are not included above: Procurement by the Army for civilian relief and by the American Red Cross, January-December 1945, 74 million pounds of lard, 8 million pounds of edible oils, 3 million pounds of margarine (fat content), and 8 million pounds of soap (fat content); January-August 1945, 67 million pounds of lard, 3 million pounds of margarine (fat content), and 8 million pounds of soap (fat content); January-August 1946, 13 million pounds of lard and 9 million pounds of shortening and edible oils (preliminary).

1/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories of butter, lard, and manufactured products; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots, and copra; and reexports in 1945 and 1946 of certain quantities of whale oil, linseed oil, and sunflower oil reported in imports for consumption. Shipments include special programs of USDA in 1945. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes actual weight of butter oil and spreads (Army). These were not reported separately prior to 1945. 5/ Not reported separately. 6/ 1937-41, 35 percent. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 11.- Fats and oils: Factory production from domestic and imported materials, January-September 1945 and 1946; and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, September 1945, August and September 1946

Items grouped by major use	Production		Stocks (crude basis)		
	January-September 1945	January-September 1946	September 30, 1945	August 31, 1946	September 30, 1946
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Food fats and oils					
Butter 1/	1,139.8	884.6	189.9	85.0	2/ 75.6
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	929.9	929.9	74.8	36.6	27.9
Oleo oil, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	159.1	88.0	16.2	6.1	4.6
Total edible animal fats	2,228.8	1,902.5	280.9	127.7	108.1
Corn oil 4/	159.8	137.7	16.5	21.4	22.4
Cottonseed oil 4/	788.6	514.2	268.6	239.1	232.4
Olive oil, edible	4.0	2.0	1.8	3.2	3.2
Peanut oil 4/	82.8	66.3	47.7	36.7	31.0
Sesame oil	---	---	1.2	.1	.1
Soybean oil 4/	1,060.5	1,078.3	215.9	228.0	198.7
Total edible vegetable oils	2,095.7	1,798.5	551.7	528.5	487.8
Soap fats and oils					
Tallow, inedible	694.0	677.4	97.8	129.4	112.7
Grease, excluding wool grease	385.8	386.2	67.1	85.7	71.8
Palm oil 4/	---	---	56.4	21.2	16.9
Fish oil	112.1	93.5	94.5	71.9	87.1
Marine mammal oils	---	---	23.4	8.0	7.0
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	5/	1.4	.5	.5
Total slow-lathering oils	1,191.9	1,157.1	340.6	316.7	296.0
Babassu oil 4/	5/	5/	8.0	6.5	6.8
Coconut oil 4/	125.6	226.8	140.6	109.2	117.2
Palm-kernel oil 4/	38.1	---	32.4	7.1	3.3
Total lauric-acid oils	163.7	226.8	181.0	122.8	127.3
Drying oils					
Castor oil, dehydrated 6/	43.7	22.0	9.2	3.9	4.8
Linseed oil	333.9	456.1	169.8	128.8	128.7
Oiticica oil	---	---	8.4	7.1	7.2
Perilla oil	---	---	.1	7/	7/
Tung oil	8.0	5.6	9.5	9.4	8.6
Total drying oils	385.6	483.7	197.0	149.2	149.3
Other industrial					
Neat's-foot oil	1.9	1.2	2.1	.8	.8
Wool grease	13.3	14.8	3.7	6.5	6.6
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	4.7	12.2	13.4	14.2
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 8/	74.0	41.1	14.1	9.0	9.2
Rapeseed oil	---	---	20.2	5.9	5.0
Other vegetable oils	47.5	38.8	46.6	5.8	4.8
Total	142.1	100.6	98.9	41.4	40.6
Grand total 9/	6,207.7	5,669.3	1,650.3	1,286.4	1,209.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported positions.

1/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Federally inspected production, from Livestock, Meats, and Wool Market Reviews and Statistics, USDA.
4/ Stocks, crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm, and palm-kernel oils, 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94.
5/ Included in "Other vegetable oils".
6/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.
7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
8/ Estimated quantity used in manufacture of dehydrated castor oil excluded from production.
9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 12.- Supply and disposition of fats and oils, by calendar years, 1937-46 and production of fats and oils from domestic materials, year beginning October, 1937-46

Supply and disposition, calendar year

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 (partly forecast)
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.
PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS						
Food fats and oils						
Butter: Creamery	1,780	1,764	1,674	1,489	*1,362	
Farm	431	366	341	329	337	
Total (actual weight)	2,211	2,130	2,015	1,818	*1,699	1,450
Lard and rendered pork fat:						
Federally inspected	1,224	1,724	2,080	2,367	1,311	
Other	740	745	977	836	821	
Total	1,964	2,469	3,056	3,203	2,132	2,130
Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil	213	277	259	198	202	140
Total edible animal fats	4,388	4,876	5,330	5,219	*4,033	3,720
Corn oil	155	248	239	211	205	
Cottonseed oil	1,472	1,386	1,313	1,132	1,273	
Olive oil, edible	6	7	10	6	4	
Peanut oil	87	77	153	1/ 108	1/ 95	
Soybean oil	419	762	1,234	1,246	1,392	
Total edible vegetable oils	2,139	2,480	2,949	2,703	2,969	2,700
Soap fats and oils						
Inedible tallow and greases	1,167	1,742	1,649	1,943	1,751	
Fish and marine mammal oils (excluding cod and liver oils)	238	148	168	206	172	
Total soap fats and oils	1,405	1,890	1,817	2,149	1,923	1,830
Drying oils						
Linseed oil 2/	277	699	715	732	454	
Tung oil	2	2	5	3	9	
Total drying oils	279	701	720	735	463	510
Other industrial, including cod and fish-liver oils	18	36	31	33	40	30
Grand total	8,230	9,983	10,847	10,839	*9,427	8,790
STOCKS of primary fats and oils January 1 (crude basis)	2,218	2,272	2,018	2,151	2,156	1,726
IMPORTS of oil and factory production of oil from imported materials 3/	1,974	996	929	990	917	
TOTAL SUPPLY	12,422	13,251	13,794	13,980	*12,500	
EXPORTS, reexports, and shipments to U.S. territories 3/	448	940	1,581	1,633	1,059	
STOCKS of primary fats and oils December 31 (crude basis)	2,303	2,009	2,151	2,156	1,726	
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE 4/	9,669	10,286	9,967	10,258	*9,761	
Military procurement, excluding relief	50	557	974	1,183	1,173	
Civilian disappearance	9,619	9,729	8,992	9,075	*8,588	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Civilian disappearance per person (fat content):						
Food	46	45	43	42	40	38
Nonfood	24	26	24	25	24	24
Total	70	71	67	68	64	62

Production from domestic materials, year beginning October

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945 preliminary	1946 (forecast)
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils						
Butter: Creamery	1,805	1,725	1,511	*1,414		
Farm	415	347	332	335		
Total (actual weight)	2,220	2,072	1,843	*1,749	1,450	1,550
Lard and rendered pork fat:						
Federally inspected	1,368	1,944	2,541	1,375		
Other	753	890	880	831		
Total	2,121	2,834	3,421	2,206	2,140	2,050
Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil	225	269	213	202	130	150
Total edible animal fats	4,566	5,175	5,477	*4,157	3,720	3,750
Corn oil	173	240	214	217	183	
Cottonseed oil	1,456	1,402	1,179	1,303	998	
Olive oil, edible	6	10	6	* 4	2	
Peanut oil	87	133	1/ 135	1/ 89	99	
Soybean oil	500	1,206	1,219	*1,347	1,409	
Total edible vegetable oils	2,222	2,991	2,753	*2,960	2,691	2,650
Soap fats and oils						
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	1,623	1,941	*1,756	1,715	
Fish and marine mammal oils (excluding cod and liver oils)	220	183	160	208	154	
Total soap fats and oils	1,523	1,806	2,101	1,964	1,869	1,840
Drying oils						
Linseed oil 2/	361	711	802	417	567	
Tung oil	2	5	2	9	6	
Total drying oils	363	716	804	426	573	460
Other industrial, including cod and fish-liver oils	21	36	32	40	34	30
Grand total	8,695	10,726	11,168	*9,548	8,886	8,730

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts. 2/ Total production minus oil equivalent of net imports of flaxseed. 3/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content. Exports include margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of fat content, procurement by the Army for European relief and procurement by the American Red Cross. Exports do not include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 4/ Adjusted for changes in stocks of margarine and shortening, Government stocks of lard in transit to warehouses and ports, and cold-storage stocks of butter held by the Army. *Revision, based on changes in basic data.

Table 13 .- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, October 1944 and 1945, August-October 1946

Item	Unit	October 1944	October 1945	1946 August	1946 September	1946 October
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Babassu kernels, f.o.b. Maranhao, Brazil	Metric ton	---	126.50	143.00	143.00	143.00
Castor beans, Brazilian, c.i.f. first port of arrival, U.S.	Long ton	1/61.00	1/84.50	118.00	141.50	173.00
Copra, Philippine, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	---	---	109.65	110.25	110.25
Cottonseed, United States average	" "	52.70	50.90	59.10	57.80	66.00
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.10	3.10	3.95	4.00	5.22
Flaxseed, United States average	"	2.90	2.89	3.63	3.77	3.80
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.31	14.65
Peanuts, United States average	" "	7.71	8.06	8.88	8.98	8.78
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	---	2.11	---	---	2.87
Soybeans, United States average	"	2.04	2.06	2.35	2.13	2.28
		Oilseed Meals 2/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/	Short ton	49.80	49.50	59.80	59.70	69.05
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	48.50	48.75	95.00	62.75	73.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	54.45	54.75	---	---	---
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis	" "	45.50	45.50	84.50	59.25	75.05
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	" "	3/49.00	3/49.00	86.50	---	80.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern Mills	" "	53.00	53.25	67.25	67.25	77.55
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	52.00	52.00	93.15	66.00	79.50

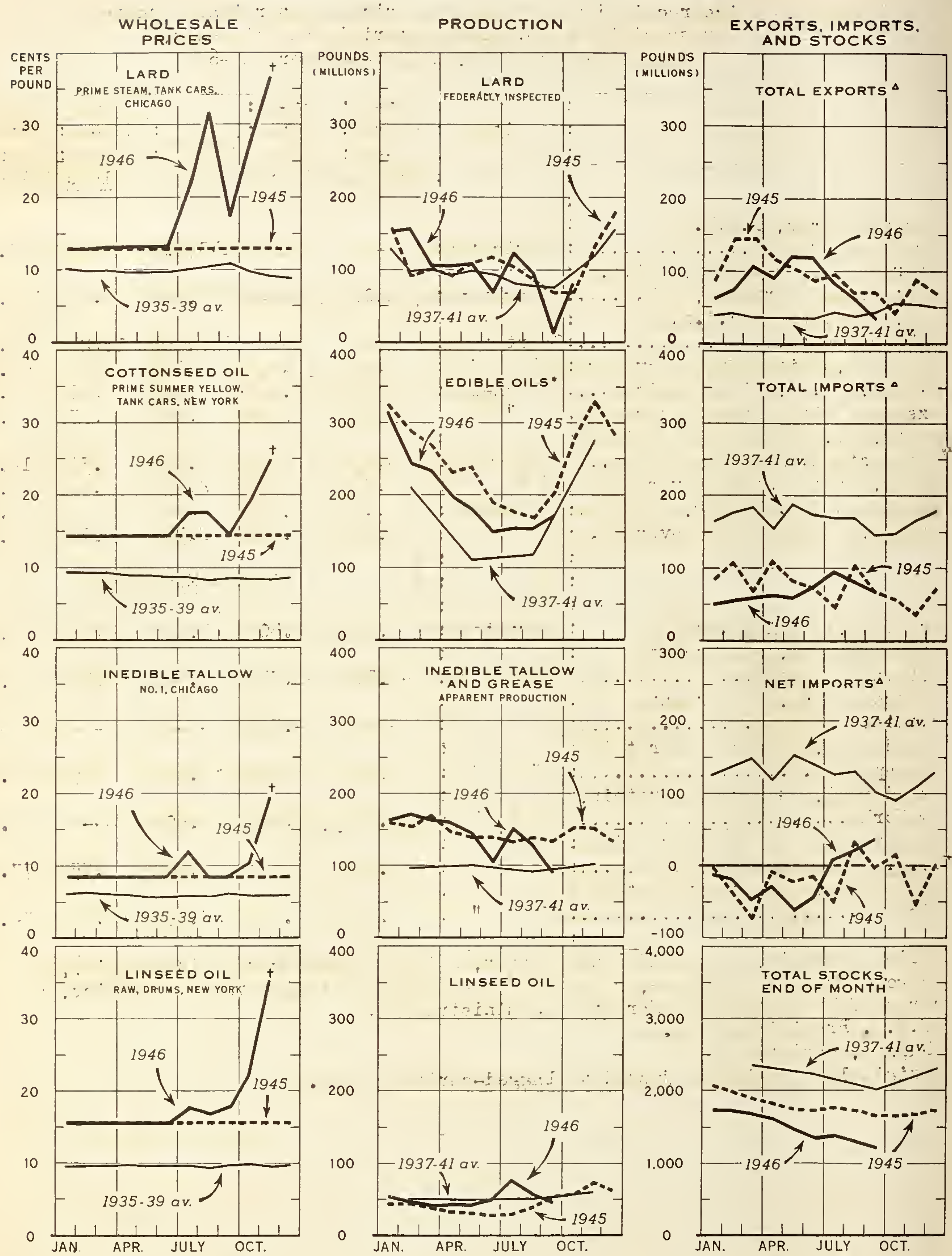
Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Rporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ F.o.b. Brazilian ports.

2/ Bagged, carlots.

3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

FATS AND OILS SITUATION AT A GLANCE



*INCLUDES COTTONSEED, SOYBEAN, CORN, AND PEANUT OILS
†PRICE NOVEMBER 7

△INCLUDES OIL EQUIVALENT OF OILSEEDS AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46210 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS